NATIONAL GUARDIAN

the progressive newsweekly

15 cents

VOL. 11, NO. 23 NEW YORK, MARCH 23, 1959

ALOHA! TO THE FIFTIETH STATE IN THE FEDERAL UNION
May it help its sister states bury the color bar for good

THE CONFUSION OF U.S. POLICY

Ike exposes dilemma of NATO with his talk of a nuclear conflict

AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE March 11 and in his foreign aid message to Congress March 13, President Eisenhower made statements which exposed the confused state of U.S. foreign policy in the face of Soviet proposals for West Berlin and the U.S.S.R.'s economic challenge in the underdeveloped countries.

The conference dealt almost exclusively with military questions: it had been preceded by Congressional demands for a bigger army on the ground and national mobilization.

Eisenhower, who has had vastly greater experience in war than most of his critics, opposed a bigger army and said: "What would you do with more ground forces in Europe? . . . We are certainly not going to fight a ground war in Europe."

"SELF-DEFEATING THING:" Asked if the U.S. would "use nuclear war to defend free Berlin," the President replied: "Well, I don't know how you could free anything with nuclear weapons." The puzzled correspondents wanted to know if the President had in mind some "in-between response." He said: "I think we

Wall Street Journal
"Are you talking about our present world crisis or last week's?"

might as well understand this: I didn't say that nuclear war is a complete impossibility." But he added: " A nuclear war as a general thing looks to me a self-defeating thing for all of us."

Opposition to a bigger army and a ground war in Europe was a remarkable reversal for the President. As NATO commander in 1951-52, he urged the Western allies to raise their forces to 96

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THE 50TH IS SOLIDLY INTEGRATED

Hawaii statehood is setback for Dixiecrats

By Louis E. Burnham

WITH HAWAII crowding the heels of Alaska onto the roster of states, the country would seem to be growing not only bigger, but better, almost day by day. The Senate on March 11 voted, 76-15, to embrace the mid-Pacific Hawaiian archipelago (eight inhabited islands and a score of uninhabited ones 2,090 miles from San Francisco) as the 50th state of the Union. The next day the House followed suit, 323-89, and the statehood bill went to the President's desk for certain signing.

The process will probably be completed in five or six months, the time required for Hawaiians to approve the measure in a referendum and elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor and state legislature. Thus, by late August the U.S. will have added 570,000 new citizens to its population, 6,240 square miles to its acreage and 935 miles to its coastline.

47TH IN SIZE: The main islands are: Hawaii, Oahu, Maui, Kauai, Molokai, Kahoolawe, Lanai, and Niihau. Honolulu, Pearl Harbor and Waikiki are all located on Oahu, which also contains 70% of the islands' population. Practically 50% of all Hawaiians live in Honolulu.

Hawaii will rank 47th in size among the states, falling just behind New Jersey and ahead of Connecticut. Delaware and Rhode Island bring up the rear. The new state's population—2½ times that of Alaska—is also greater than five other states: New Hampshire, Delaware, Vermont, Wyoming and Nevada.

The population, which has been steadily increasing in the past several decades, has undergone sharp fluctuations in size and racial composition in response to the social tides which have swept over the Islands. When the English sea captain, John Cook, first came upon Hawaii in 1778, he found a population of 400,000 Polynesians living under the rule of rival insular monarchies and unacquainted

with the ways of the West. European settlement was small at first, but the voyagers brought with them a variety of diseases and evils hitherto unknown to the Polynesians.

Cholera, measles, smallpox, syphilis and alcoholism ravaged the Islands and by 1823 the population had dropped to 142,000. Local wars led by King Kamehameha I took a further toll and by 1860 the population had dropped to 69,000, including some 2,500 Europeans.

THE MISSIONARIES: The Portuguese were the largest group among the early European settlers. The first Americans to remain were New England missionaries. Toward the turn of the 19th century Chinese and Japanese workers were imported to provide cheap labor in the sugar cane fields, then becoming an important part of the growing world market. In this century the labor force has been replenished with migrations from Korea, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

As a result, the Polynesians have been reduced to a tiny minority among the islanders. Of the current population 38% are Japanese, 20% Hawaiians of mixed descent; 13% Filipino, 7% Puerto Rican and Korean, another 3% Hawaiian, the rest, Haole (whites).

Intermarriage has been widespread

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UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS HIGH

Jobless pose a challenge to Congress and unions

TEN MONTHS AGO American business settled back in the driver's seat confident that the sputtering economy was shifting automatically into high gear and would speed down the road to recovery. The profit and production gauges pointed toward "full" and they were certain that the knocks in the engine would disappear on the road.

Both parties in Washington shared the view that the American vehicle was unique. Republican engineers wanted no changes in the model; but some election-conscious legislators pushed through minor aid for the unemployed.

Labor, too, took an optimistic view. There had been other dips in the business cycle in 1949 and 1953-4, but in both instances the economy rebounded and jobs returned.

MITCHELL'S PREDICTION: The rosy view continued until January when official statistics revealed that there were still 4,724,000 unemployed. Economists rushed forward with analyses. The real danger, they argued, was inflation. President Eisenhower presented a balanced budget which reflected Big Business' view that a Federal deficit would raise interest rates and set off an inflationary spiral. In presenting his budget Eisenhower echoed the view of Keith Funston, president of the N.Y. Stock Exchange, who said: "Our tremendous national debt . . . dictates the necessity of anti-inflationary steps to maintain confidence in the dollar at home and abroad."

For the Administration, Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell predicted a year of unprecedented prosperity. By October, he said, "unemployment will drop to 3,200,000," a "normal" figure.

Labor was slow to react. It offered few alternatives until the AFL-CIO executive council meeting last month when auto union president Walter P. Reuther, prodded by a committee of unemployed in his union, came forward with a program to help the jobless. Other union leaders succeeded in tempering it, but

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Competitive co-existence?

BELHAVEN, N.C.

The State Dept says the Free World must prepare for a long period of austerity — perhaps generations- -in order to win the economic and political struggle against communism.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union plans, in the next seven years, to cut the work week down to a maximum of 30 hours—25 hours in certain "hardship" occupations. At the same time, industrial production will increase by 60% and average living standards will increase by 40%, with special emphasis on raising low-paid workers and farmers to a position of equity.

So the world is faced with the challenging ta˜ of deciding between an American promise of possibly generations of austerity and a Soviet promise of a 25-30 hour work week and a 40% raise, in just seven years.

Vernon Ward

A great idea!

NEW YORK N.Y.

There appear but few letters in The Mail Bag relating some of the unseen, often unsung get-together parties initiated and sponsored by your readers in behalf of our GUARDIAN.

On March 6, in an apartment in New York's Columbia University section occupied by the nicest couple that I know, a gathering of some 40 listened to Kumar Goshal elucidate (that's the precise word) on "Problems in Germany—East and West." With not a scant note before him, he chatted in intimate terms on the intricate problems confronting the world. The man is gifted. There can be no question of that. And the 40-odd paid a buck to get in. Kumar Goshal's reputation undoubtedly accounted for every nook and cranny being taxed to the limit, not to mention Rebecca Baker's home-made sandwiches, cookies and coffee.

If every week some one of us ran such a party, NG co-operating by sending speakers, we'd soon have more subscribers, a great deal more mouth - to - mouth publicity, and the "take" could be added to help the GUARDIAN keep the wolf from its door.

Bert Meadows

Our Theodora Peck will be delighted to help arrange similar evenings. Call her at ORegon 3-3800, or write to 197 E. 4th St., N.Y.C. 9. Ed.

Out of Indiana

VINCENNES, IND.

I am enclosing three newspaper clippings from the Vincennes **Sunday Commercial** which, in all probability, mirror current trends at the grass roots.

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

NEW YORK— . . . "Everywhere it is the youth who are taken in. Anywhere you see abnormal activity of student organizations like harmonica clubs, glee clubs, theatrical clubs, you can be almost sure that foreign agents are active in school circles."

—From an article on Southeast Asia by Lin Yutang in Los Angeles **Times-Mirror**

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: I. B., Los Angeles.

On March 4, Walter Reuther cited the Vincennes area as having had "sufficient unemployment for a long enough period to rate as distressed under Labor Dept. standards." It is unusual for the local newspapers to stress anything except the optimistic keynote.

On March 6, a Business-Education Day was sponsored here by the Chamber of Commerce and 200 business executives and educators broke bread together. If there were any union leaders present I failed to note any mention of it.

A few days ago the local paper carried an appeal for Civil Defense volunteers and 114 people from this area signed up. As the **Commercial** stated, "a successful Indiana C.D. police school is in the making."

That will be all from Indiana today.

Alice Humphrey

Oath in Oregon

PORTLAND, ORE.

A move to eliminate one of the most common hangovers from the McCarthy era, the negative loyalty oath for public employees, is being made in Oregon. At the request of the Oregon Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, a bill to delete the usual question about whether an individual advocates, or belongs to an organization that advocates, the "overthrow of the government by force and violence," from the state civil service questionnaire has been introduced in the Oregon lower house. The bill will allow only a positive oath, asking whether the applicant supports the Constitutions of the United States and Oregon.

Because of the more liberal climate of opinion today, the bill has a good chance of passage. Because GUARDIAN readers should be vitally interested in this progressive legislation, I urge them all (but especially those who live in Oregon) to write in support of House Bill No. 558, currently before the House Judiciary Committee. Letters should be addressed to their own Representatives (and Senators) or to Rep. George Layman, chairman, House Judiciary Committee, State Capitol, Salem, Ore. Letters to the state's newspapers will also be of great value for bringing this important bill before the public.

Felix W. Moment

Dead end

JALISCO, MEXICO

Herr Schickelgruber bragged
that if he fell
He would pull down the world
about his ears:
The ruins of Berlin attest the
fears
That he might do it were based
all too well.
Senators now threaten atomic
war
With forty million dead in the
first day,
If anyone disputes their right
to say
What uniform traffic police
shall wear
In Eastern Germany. Such lunatics
Are dangerous and should be left
to rage
In padded cells or at the very
least
Removed from office. The
atomic beast
Cannot be loosed then put back
in its cage
After performing a few pretty
tricks.

Hugh Hardyman

Wall Street Journal

"If you travel on toll roads you need one."

Books for Trinidad

POINT-A-PIERRE, TRINIDAD

In the Mail Bag of Feb. 9 is an appeal for books for the Youths National Congress of Trinidad & Tobago. Unfortunately, the wrong address was sent to you. The Library of the Congress is situated at Point-a-Pierre, and all literature should be sent to me at the following address:

Mr. Paul Benjamin,
c/o Geological Laboratory,
Texaco Trinidad Inc.,
Point-a-Pierre,
TRINIDAD, T.W.I.

Paul Benjamin, Secy.

No fable

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Enclosed please find money order for $5 and thank you so much for your kindness in sending me the GUARDIAN while I was unable to pay for same. I've just gotten over an accident that kept me confined to bed for awhile. So a little toast for you:

Here's to the best little paper in
the U.S.A.,
Who sent me its GUARDIAN
when I could not pay.
So now I am able, and it's still
no fable.
It's still the best little paper in
the U.S.A.

J. S. Weeks

Stamp racket

BURBANK, CALIF.

Why doesn't the government, while cracking down on the slot-machine racket, also crack down on the omnipresent postage stamp machine?

Before the last postal raise, one dropped a dime in the slot; out came three 3-cent stamps; now, for your dime you get two 4-cent stamps. A "take" by the machine of 20%. Might not this be considered a racket?

John L. Manning

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

THE AUTHORS OF THE ATLANTIC PACT appear to believe that if you call a skunk-cabbage a rose, it will stop stinking and smell sweetly. The Atlantic Pact throws overboard the United Nations Charter and reverts to the balance of power, with the usual trimmings of an arms race.

Let us face the fact that the world is being divided for war. Let us not befuddle our brains with claptrap and rubbish about a "regional" agreement—comprising the Western Hemisphere, the British, French, Dutch and Belgian empires, Western Europe and America's far-flung lines of "defense" circling the globe and surrounding the socialist third of humanity.

It is clearly untrue that everything has been done to come to terms with the Soviet Union. We have done everything except (1) to treat them as partners and not enemies, and (2) to accept the right of the workers to advance toward socialism as they see fit, under the leadership of political parties of their own choice.

—Konni Zilliacus, Labor MP, in the Guardian, March 21, 1949.

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Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 197 E. 4th St., N.Y. 9, N.Y. Telephone: ORegon 3-3800

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U.S.A. Possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $5 a year. First class and air mail on request. United Kingdom 35s a year payable to GUARDIAN London Bureau, 16 Talbot Sq., London W2, England; otherwise $6 a year overseas. GUARDIAN Paris Bureau, 103 Avenue de Gravelle, St. Maurice (Seine), France. Single copies 15c. Reentered as second class matter Feb. 20, 1953, at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 11, No. 23 — 401 — March 23, 1959

REPORT TO READERS

Verdict in Denver

UPON THE SHOULDERS of three women and three men in Denver, Colo., now rests the full and costly burden of preventing the re-establishment of the Smith Act as the main witch-burning instrument of the Dept. of Justice.

On Wednesday, March 11, after perfunctory deliberations of some 3½ hours, a jury convicted the six for a second time for alleged conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence. They were first convicted in 1954, with one other defendant who was freed at the start of the 1959 proceeding because the government stoolpigeon who testified against him before refused to testify willingly this time. Their earlier convictions were reversed, and new trials ordered, following the Supreme Court decision of 1957 in the Yates (California) Case, apparently ruling out the bases on which all earlier Smith Act convictions had been obtained.

THE DENVER CASE now moves toward appeal for a second time, with motions to be filed April 15. If the Denver Six (who are no better endowed than any of the rest of us for such rigors) can stand the gaff—and if money is available to press the appeals—they will carry the Smith Act to the Supreme Court again. Failing that, the Smith Act will stand reaffirmed, the momentous 1957 Yates decision of the Supreme Court nullified by default.

Therefore we stress again—as we did in mid-January at the start of the second Denver trials—that Denver is the battleground, and that the support of every GUARDIAN reader and everyone else we can influence is needed if we are finally to bury the Smith Act and save its victims from further hardship.

IN STRIKING DOWN the California convictions, the Supreme Court ruled (1) that the charge of "organizing" related to the re-organization of the CP in 1945 after its short period as the Communist Political Assn., and therefore had been outlawed by the statute of limitations; and (2) that the evidence against most of the 14 California defendants had been insufficient to warrant conviction. Thereafter, remaining Smith Act cases all over the country and in Hawaii and Puerto Rico were dropped.

Only those in Denver and Cleveland were not dismissed. Significantly, in both Denver and Cleveland the government had instituted Taft-Hartley conspiracy proceedings against unionists in which CP leaders were named as co-conspirators. Failure to re-try CP leaders whose Smith Act convictions had been reversed might be damaging to the successful prosecution of the T-H cases.

In ordering new trials for the Denver defendants, the Circuit Court of Appeals specifically ruled out the organizing charges, but significantly these were not stricken from the indictment which was read to the jury at the start of the new trial. Now the House of Representative has passed a bill which is now before the Senate (Report to Readers, 3/16) redefining the term "organize" as used in the Smith Act to mean any kind of organizing at any time, including recruiting of new members or forming new clubs, classes, units, etc. Such a definition, if written into the law, might be considered inapplicable to present defendants; nevertheless it can hardly fail to militate against them in the hands of government prosecutors.

THE ONE GREAT NEW HOPE in the Denver Case, and for the shape of things to come, lies in the extent to which FBI stoolpigeon witnesses were shown to be liars by their own prior reports to the FBI, forced out in the Denver Case because of the Supreme Court's Jencks decision.

Take the case of the paid witness Warren Fortson whose glib recollection of revolutionary urgings by the defendants won him the cognomen "Fortson Violence": attorney John Abt was able to show that of 12 incriminating conversations he testified to on direct examination, not a single one appeared in his original reports to the FBI. Similar perjuries were shown up in the testimony of the paid witness Duran. These two were the principal witnesses who professed to have known any of the defendants as Communists.

And, with respect to Marxist-Leninist tracts offered as "evidence" against the defendants, Abbott Leonard Schwinn, Catholic priest and instructor in philosophy at the Univ. of Colorado, testified that they were required reading in his courses.

The Denver defendants should have a good chance in the Circuit Court of Appeals, if they have the wherewithal to carry their fight that far. Attorney Abt (of N.Y.) and the seven court-appointed Colorado lawyers have announced their intention to appeal.

Your help should be sent to Anna Correa, 2416 W. 36th Av., Denver 11, Colo.

—THE GUARDIAN

Does Washington really want to end the cold war?

By Kumar Goshal

THOUGHTFUL AMERICANS AND FRIENDS of the U.S. have been asking with deep anxiety if Washington wants a negotiated settlement of cold war issues under any circumstance.

They have been nonplussed by Secy. Dulles' automatic rejection of Moscow's repeated overtures for a summit meeting as untrustworthy "propaganda" and his insistent demand that the Soviet Union prove its good faith "by deeds rather than words." This, as foreign affairs analyst James P. Warburg has said, is "tantamount to demanding that the adversary make, **prior to negotiation**, precisely those concessions which might conceivably be obtained **through** negotiations."

During the last four months Moscow has conducted an urgent campaign for a summit conference. It has made proposals on Berlin and on German reunification, and offered pre-parley compromises. For the first time both Conservative and Labor Party leaders in Britain have urged a summit meeting.

In Washington, too, there is a growing feeling that a heads-of-government meeting is unavoidable. But this has been accompanied by a clamor in Congress for increased spending on armaments and greater manpower mobilization.

Most surprising is the lack of organized public support for American officials, appointed and elected, who joined journalists, clergymen, educators and businessmen to criticise Washington's petrified foreign policy and urge East-West negotiations. **Newsweek** said:

"Ambassador [to Moscow] Llewellyn Thompson and other experts on Russia are now convinced that a summit meeting is unavoidable . . . In fact, there are some in this group of U.S. diplomats who feel that any East-West foreign ministers' meeting will simply be a waste of time and diplomatic effort . . . President Eisenhower must meet Khrushchev face to face—either at a Big Four Conference, or in bilateral Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks."

BUT EVEN IF NEWSWEEK'S report is correct, Washington in the past had ignored the recommendations of its career diplomats in Moscow and Peking, sending some to pound a beat in the sticks, persecuting others, and letting still others like George F. Kennan—after his remarkable second thoughts on the policy of containment—become voices in the wilderness.

Informed public opinion must be mobilized in favor of a fruitful heads-of-government conference. But first the public must understand (1) why Washington rejects all Soviet proposals; (2) what the U.S. wants and if it is realizable; (3) what is in the best interests of America; and (4) whether the Soviet proposals offer a basis for give-and-take negotiations.

American Big Business and Big Brass have a vested interest in an economy which spends astronomical sums on arms for Washington and its several dozen military allies.

The U.S. military has itself become a big business. It handles a defense appropriation roughly two-thirds of the Federal budget. Defense Dept. property is valued at about $160,000,000,000. In the U.S. alone the Pentagon owns more than 32,000,000 acres of land; in foreign countries, 2,600,000 acres.

Corporations make huge profits from war preparation. The aircraft industry, for example, is largely dependent on orders from the armed forces. And if the cold war can be continued indefinitely without precipitating a hot war, weapons and equipment become automatically obsolete, and new orders keep up the flow of profits.

Herblock, Washington Post

. . . "Oh, yes, things are ticking right along . . ."

Backed by corporations which absorb retired military chiefs, the Pentagon wields great influence over U.S. foreign policy. It is the strongest opponent of any nuclear weapons test suspension. Perpetual war economy needs a perpetual "enemy," and the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and China, are the bogey.

INCREASINGLY THE SOVIET UNION and China have become successful rivals for the hearts and minds of the underdeveloped and uncommitted peoples of the world, in whose lands there are vast and profitable U.S. investments and cheap raw material.

There is no real fear that they will all embrace communism, but "saving them from communism" is a convenient pretext for direct or indirect military intervention, under cover of which the exploitation continues.

Washington is hoping for the collapse of the socialist system in the Soviet Union and China—not through war but through internal stresses and strains. The constant beating of war drums and maintenance of military bases within shouting distance of these lands forces the socialist nations to divert a disproportionate share of their wealth and energy for defense and thereby put off the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor.

But the hope of collapse is a forlorn one: the Soviet Union and China by all accounts seem to be making enough progress in both defense and civilian production to protect their people, satisfy their needs and vindicate their system.

In the U.S. the prosperity of the war economy is great—but in spite of it more and more people are becoming jobless. Unemployment seems to have become chronic and ugly distress signals are visible.

WHAT, THEN, IS THE ROAD to real peace and prosperity for the West? Negotiations with the Soviet Union at a summit meeting for a demilitarized West Berlin and, later, a neutralized Germany, and gradual disengagement in Central Europe on the basis of the Polish Rapacki Plan would ease tension at the most acute friction point. Expansion of East-West trade would help assure more jobs and decent living standards for America on a more stable basis. This stability would be enhanced by similar negotiations with China.

The disappearance of the communist bogey would make it difficult to continue subsidizing despots in the underdeveloped countries and to prevent popular forces from asserting themselves. East-West coexistence and trade may even be expanded into cooperation, through neutral UN channels, for the economic advance of the poorer regions of the earth, for the elimination of hunger—still the world's greatest problem—from the face of the earth.

No one contends that these goals are easy to reach, or that a summit conference will automatically lead to them. If, however, it is even a short step in the right direction, the accomplishment will be great. For it is the direction, and not the length of the first step, that will count in the long run.

Ike on war

(Continued from Page 1)

divisions (they number 21 now). In the last decade the U.S. has constantly badgered the NATO nations to increase their ground forces.

A LOT OF WONDERING: The Eisenhower statement seemed to support those who (1) have long considered NATO forces a provocation and an extravagance and (2) held that East-West war had become inconceivable when Washington and Moscow reached nuclear parity. It will undoubtedly tend further to weaken the NATO military alliance. President de Gaulle has already announced that the French navy will under no circumstances be placed under NATO command.

Eccles, London Worker

"And now, gentlemen, what am I bid . . ?"

More important, as N.Y. **Post** columnist William V. Shannon noted, since Eisenhower is dubious of a nuclear war, more and more people will wonder why West Germany should have 12 nuclear-armed ground divisions. Shannon said: "If the only way to save Berlin is to threaten a nuclear holocaust, will European public opinion think the city worth the risk? . . . [The President] has unintentionally given powerful support to the arguments for disengagement in Europe."

ON DISENGAGEMENT: War talk by the West in any case is predicated on a possible East German blockade of transport from the German Federal Republic to West Berlin after Moscow transfers authority to the East Germans. But both the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic have announced they will guarantee free passage.

Disengagement in Central Europe and a peace treaty with an East-West German confederation would be an added guarantee for peaceful passage. British Prime Minister Macmillan, who arrived in Washington March 19, has agreed with Soviet Premier Khrushchev that "further study could usefully be made of the possibility of increasing security by some method of limitation of forces and weapons" in Central Europe. He is convinced that a summit conference not only on Germany but on broad European issues is inevitable.

WORD FROM VIENNA: What these broad European issues might be was hinted at in a dispatch from Vienna by N.Y. **Times** correspondent M. S. Handler. He reported what "informed non-Western sources" believe to be the reason behind Soviet proposals for Berlin and Germany:

- Moscow is not against "free all-German elections" if they are arranged by East and West Germany after federation and permanent machinery is set up to enforce German demilitarization.
- Moscow selected the German question to produce an over-all European settlement which would involve acceptance of the present East European governments.
- An East-West agreement can enforce peace on a reunited and neutralized Germany, offer East European governments immunity from hostile outside influences, and, as Handler said, "enable Moscow to concentrate all its energies on its vast economic development program."

In a nationwide radio-TV address on March 16 the President remained unyielding on Berlin but indicated his willingness to attend a summit meeting in the summer if an earlier foreign ministers' meeting offered "prospects of worthwhile results." This was in contrast to Macmillan's apparent conviction that only the heads of governments could come to an effective agreement around a conference table.

ON SOCIAL JUSTICE: In his message to Congress asking $3,929,995,000 for foreign aid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, the President took note of the Soviet economic challenge but seemed hardly aware of its true significance. He said: "For the free world there is the challenge to convince a billion people in the less developed areas that there is a way of life by which they can have bread and the ballot . . . social change and social justice."

But, as in the past, 62% of the money he asked was earmarked for military aid and 38% for economic aid—much of which was disguised military expenditures. The President also said that "over two-thirds of this sum will be used for Turkey, Vietnam, Taiwan and Korea." These governments can hardly be credited with promoting "social change and social justice."

THE FREE WORLD: In Turkey, a bankrupt and tryannical government has suspended the opposition newspaper **Ulus** for a month and sentenced editor **Ulki Arman** to 16 months in prison on top of a year's term he is now serving for criticising the government. The paper's second crime was to reprint from the Indianapolis **Star** an article critical of Premier Menderes' administration.

In Korea, the Rhee Administration has brutally suppressed all opposition.

In Taiwan, prominent persons meeting in secret told **Times** correspondent Greg MacGregor they "have been made to feel like slaves" by Chiang Kai-shek.

While the President floundered in a morass of cliches and uncertainties, Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark.) called for a moratorium on public debate over foreign policy. Yet, as the **Times'** Clifton Daniel noted in a Fund for the Republic TV symposium, such debate, "up until the time when we are actually in war or on the verge of war," is patriotically obligatory "to make sure that what we are doing is the proper thing for the best interest of our country and of the world as a whole."

IN THE GUARDIAN NEXT WEEK

Behind the Communist comeback in France
An on-the-spot report by Anne Bauer

Sally Belfrage's 'A Room in Moscow'
A review by an American who went too

The Un-American foray in Pittsburgh
And how the people of the city took it

SHAME OF THE NATION

Stranded migratory farm workers menace health of rich Las Vegas

By Martin Hall
Special to the Guardian

OVERTON, NEVADA

ALONG A TEN-MILE stretch of the Muddy Valley Wash near here nearly 1,000 migratory farm workers with their families were found recently camping in the open, with no shelter, no food and no jobs.

They had come from Arizona where the onion crop had been partially destroyed by bad weather. They had come on to Nevada on the promise of jobs by labor contractors, only to find none. Their plight became known on Feb. 25 when the Los Angeles **Times** reported:

"Fears of a disastrous typhoid outbreak among hundreds of ragged, hungry and homeless migratory farm workers near Las Vegas were disclosed today. Plans for mass inoculations were announced by Mrs. Ada Bassett, director of medical social services in Clark County. 'These people are drinking polluted water right along with the cattle from irrigation ditches,' Mrs. Bassett said."

HUNGER AND SICKNESS: Gov. Grand Sawyer declared a state of emergency for the area. The National Guard brought in a few tents to house at least some of the women and children. The Salvation Army sent food and clothing and so did some churches in the neighborhood. But a week later the majority still slept in the open, and the nights get cold in Nevada at this time of the year. Dr. D. D. Carr, Clark County Health Officer, estimated that in addition to the migratory workers and their families about 1,500 permanent residents of the nearby towns of Overton and Logandale would have to be inoculated against typhoid fever. Asked by reporters why the start of the inoculation program had been delayed for several days, he replied that several hundred more migratory workers were expected from Arizona.

In the meantime hunger and sickness spread. It is almost impossible to get a doctor to make the long trip from the nearest town. A sick baby girl had to be carried on foot by her pregnant mother eight miles to the nearest doctor's office.

WEALTH AND POVERTY: The contrast between this human misery and the glittering atmosphere 60 miles away in Las Vegas is startling. You drive out of the streets of Las Vegas lined with the world's most luxurious hotels and find yourself an hour later in a desolate countryside.

There are the stranded ones, some huddled together in tents, some on old mattresses on the ground, some seeking protection of a tree. Children dip with cooking pots into the filthy water of an irrigation ditch, water which they drink and use for cooking; the ditch is polluted from a nearby cattle pen.

Many of the families are large; we counted 12 children in one. Some are Mexicans, but the majority are American migrant workers like those John Steinbeck wrote of in **The Grapes of Wrath.**

THE GRAPES OF WRATH BY THE BUCKETFUL
Kids dip water from a polluted irrigation ditch

THE VANISHING HAMS: You talk to some of the men. They all came hoping for work. The few lucky ones who got jobs were offered 50c an hour.

The talk is mostly of food. "For the past 12 days we have had nothing but turnips," remarks one. There is a story going around about the 40 vanishing hams. They had been donated by some grocers in Las Vegas and unloaded four days ago. But not a piece of meat had been handed out since. Where did these 40 hams go? Then in a canteen run by some enterprising individual, where you could get a sandwich for 30c, ham sandwiches were suddenly available in great quantities. But who has 30c?

You meet one of the old timers, Dean Selba and his wife. Until yesterday he had worked for a local farmer. He had a small house with a stove and a refrigerator. When the thousand farm workers arrived, those who got jobs and were charged 75c a day for two meals suggested that Selba's wife cook for them so they'd get their money's worth. Selba agreed. The farmer not only scotched the deal but fired Selba and removed all his furniture, including the refrigerator containing 20 pounds of Selba's food —he wouldn't even let him give it away.

"When I can't even give my own food away," remarked Selba, "by God, my freedom has been taken away. The trouble is, I can't even sue the guy. His brother happens to be the judge."

BOTTOM OF THE SCALE: All through the Southwest of the United States agricultural workers are at the bottom of the social scale. In California the U.S. Farm Placement Service condones hourly wages of 50c. The powerful lobby of the fruit and vegetable growers has prevented the extension of the Federal Minimum Wage Law to agricultural labor. The rich growers in this part of the country, where 40% of the fruit and vegetables of the nation is produced, declare they would go bankrupt if they were forced to pay wages comparable to industry.

So we have the 1959 edition of **The Grapes of Wrath.** One of the men sitting dejectedly on the side of the Muddy Valley Wash summed it up:

"They sure are trying to make depression in the Valley."

Somehow President Eisenhower's "curve of rising prosperity" seems to have bypassed a lot of people.

L.A. group to petition UN on farm labor

CALIFORNIA FARM WORKERS PICKET LABOR SECY. MITCHELL
But he makes a friendly gesture toward an Imperial Valley delegation

AT A RECENT FOUR-DAY MEETING of the Natl. Conference of Farm Labor Service in Los Angeles, Secy. of Labor James P. Mitchell told delegates that the pay and living conditions for U.S. domestic farm workers are deplorable and that improvements must take precedence over the importation of cheap foreign labor. He said a study on the subject will be made in the Dept. of Labor this year.

Rose Chernin, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, pointed out that many governmental and public studies have been made, but that none has resulted in any change or improvement.

The Los Angeles committee has completed a carefully documented study of its own, much broader in scope than the one proposed by the Dept. of Labor, which deals not only with intolerable conditions prevailing in farm labor camps, but with the generally inhuman treatment accorded workers of Mexican descent or birth by the big growers and the Immigration Service.

The study, in the form of a petition to be presented to the Human Rights Commission of the UN on April 17, 1959, reveals innumerable violations of the Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.

The draft of the petition will be one of the important subjects to be discussed at the 9th annual conference of the Los Angeles CPFB which will be held March 28, 1959, at Victoria Ballroom, 2570 W. Pico Blvd. Delegates, observers and visitors from all interested organizations are invited to participate and may register at the offices of the Committee, 326 W. Third St., Rm. 318, Los Angeles 13, Calif. Telephones: MAdison 5-2169 and MAdison 5-2160.

MARCH 21 IN NEW YORK

Lawyers Guild panels open to the public

AN ALL-DAY CONFERENCE on three major civil liberties issues will be held by the New York City chapter of the Natl. Lawyers Guild on Sat., March 21. Panel discussions on the abolition of capital punishment, civil rights problems in New York, and passports and the right to travel will be held in the Bowman Room of the Hotel Biltmore, Vanderbilt Av. and 44th St.

The conference will be preceded on Friday evening, March 20, by a testimonial banquet for Osmond K. Fraenkel, executive vice-president of the Guild and general counsel to the American Civil Liberties Union, on his 70th birthday. Banquet speakers will include John M. Coe, Florida attorney and president of the Guild; Joseph Forer of Washington, D.C.; Frank Serri, president of the New York City chapter of the Guild; and Dr. Royal W. France, national executive secretary.

First panel discussion on Saturday will be on Abolition of Capital Punishment, with Coe as chairman, from 10 a.m. to noon. Views for and against abolition will be presented, with a separate view to be offered by Dr. Frederic Wertham, noted psychiatrist.

New York civil rights problems will be discussed from 1 to 3 p.m. with a report of the Committee on Integration and Civil Rights by attorney Paul M. Ross. Two other members of the New York Bar will discuss Legal Problems of New York's Puerto Rican Citizens, and Integration in Education.

The panel on Passports will be held from 3 to 5 p.m. with reports from Edward J. Ennis, general counsel, ACLU, and Leonard B. Boudin, general counsel, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Admission to single panels is $1; to all three, $2.

A greeting for Sobell

APRIL 11 is Morton Sobell's birthday. GUARDIAN readers who would like to send him a greeting may address him as follows:

Mr. Morton Sobell
P.M.B. No. 71342
Atlanta, Ga.

ANTI-CANCER AGENT OR HOAX?—I

The Krebiozen controversy: The case for it

By Robert E. Light

A FOUR-PARAGRAPH STORY in the N.Y. Times on March 4 reported: "The National Cancer Institute, after lengthy negotiations, has declined to test Krebiozen, a controversial cancer drug, on the terms proposed by its chief supporter, Dr. Andrew C. Ivy."

Behind the report was a ten-year history of claims and counter-charge, accusation and denunciation, insult and invective. The controversy centers on whether Krebiozen is an effective anti-cancer agent developed by unorthodox means and suppressed by a conspiracy of power- and money-hungry doctors; or a hoax designed to make millions. If it were not that cancer accounts for one of every six deaths, the Krebiozen story might make a Hollywood Grade B thriller. And if Dr. Ivy was of lesser stature, Krebiozen would never have reached the stage where a test is contemplated.

DISTINGUISHED BACKER: Dr. Andrew C. Ivy is a distinguished professor of physiology and head of the Dept. of Clinical Science of the U. of Illinois. Until his involvement with Krebiozen he was regarded as a distinguished scientist.

Krebiozen's side of the argument is presented in a book, **A Matter of Life and Death,*** by Herbert Bailey. He has not been sued for libel, he said, because his charges are true. This is the story of Krebiozen as Bailey tells it:

Stevan Durovic, a Yugoslav physician, and his brother, Marko, a businessman, migrated to Argentina during World War II. In Buenos Aires they founded Duga Laboratories for Dr. Durovic's work.

In March, 1949, Dr. Durovic went to Chicago to arrange for tests of drugs he had developed. There he was met by two businessmen, Edwin Moore and Kenneth Brainard, who were to help him with business matters. Dr. Durovic brought with him what he believed was an anti-cancer drug. He made arrangements to meet Dr. Ivy to discuss the drug.

THE DRUG: The Yugoslav doctor explained that he had injected 2,000 horses with a fungus, Actinomyces bovis, which brings on a tumorous growth. As a counter-action to the disease the horses released potent hormones. From the 2,000 blood streams Durovic extracted the hormones which yielded two grams of whitish powder which he named Krebiozen. From his tests on animals, Durovic was certain Krebiozen could be an anti-cancer agent in humans.

Although Durovic insisted that the manufacturing technique remain a secret of Duga Labs, Ivy agreed to help test Krebiozen on humans. He found two hopeless cancer patients. One was a 66-year-old woman suffering from "recurrent carcinoma," given two to four months to live by her doctors.

The day after her first Krebiozen injection the swelling around the large tumor began to subside. Three days later the cancers softened and the pain disappeared. The tumors were measured before and after Krebiozen for objective proof that they had decreased in size.

HOPES SOAR: Similar dramatic results were obtained in the other patient. The scientists' nopes soared. Other physicians were involved. Ivy set up a methodology for tests. Although almost all patients were "terminal" cases, Ivy insisted that cancer must be proved through biopsy (analysis of tissue through microscopic examination) before Krebiozen was administered. The results of the initial tests were very promising.

During this period the Durovics were in the constant company of Moore and Brainard. One day the Chicago businessmen told the Durovics that they wanted distribution rights to Krebiozen. Marko refused; he said the drug's value had not been established and it belonged to Duga Labs in any case.

News of Krebiozen reached the press. Reporters beseeched Ivy for a statement. He pleaded successfully with them to hold off until he had more results. Meanwhile he assembled data on 22 patients.

"GRAVE MISTAKE": He called a conference on March 26, 1951, to which he invited about 80 persons. He sent a press release to the science writers of the Chicago papers saying he believed Krebiozen possessed "much promise in the management of cancer patients" and deserved "serious clinical investigation." His purpose was to encourage researchers to test Krebiozen. But he was under a considerable handicap because the Durovics had committed what they admit was "a grave scientific mistake." Without making a chemical analysis of Krebiozen they had bottled it in 200,000 ampules, dissolved in mineral oil.

Another "unfortunate" incident occurred when an unknown person—Ivy says it was a well-meaning press agent—sent a release to the papers announcing that a sensational "cure" for cancer would be reported at the conference.

At the meeting Ivy disclaimed knowledge of the release. But the room was filled with reporters and newsreel cameramen. The circus atmosphere frightened the large cancer clinics. Despite Ivy's disclaimers, they were repelled by the sensationalism. It also upset the American Medical Assn. which set up an investigating committee for Krebiozen.

ADVERSE REPORT: The committee, headed by AMA treasurer Dr. Josiah J. Moore (no relation to the businessman), visited the Durovics' laboratory in Chicago. After looking through case histories and discussing Krebiozen generally, some of the committee left. Dr. Moore and two others stayed behind and Dr. Moore said to the Durovics: "Don't you think you have an obligation to Moore and Brainard for the distribution rights?"

On Oct. 27, 1951, the AMA issued a "Status Report" on Krebiozen, based on 100 case studies, which concluded that 98 of the 100 cases failed to show objective evidence of improvement after receiving Krebiozen.

'FAKE' CHARGED: Stunned by the report, the Krebiozen scientists undertook to examine it more closely. Records of the Krebiozen Research Foundation, which issues the drug, were checked. Ivy claimed the AMA report was "faked."

Of the 100 cases involved, 24 were reported by Dr. Henry A. Szujewski who, Ivy said, was not the attending physician and saw the patients only once a month to give blood and enzyme tests. Some of the cases Szujewski reported tee based on tests on 500 patients. It were not given Krebiozen. Of the 24 cases, Ivy said, 11 improved and nine lived for some time.

Of the whole report Ivy said that, by his records, 31% of the cases showed subjective improvement and 24% improved objectively.

Repercussions from the AMA report were widespread. The Natl. Research Council withdrew its plan to test Krebiozen. Ivy was suspended for three months by the Chicago Medical Society.

THE IVY REPORT: At the U. of Illinois an evaluation study of Krebiozen was arranged. Ivy and his associates prepared a 700-page report for the commit- said that 70% of the cases showed reduction of swelling; 50%, reduced tumors. Some of the patients had gone back to work; most reported easing of pain. Ivy's report concluded that Krebiozen had therapeutic effect in about half of the cases and "is biologically active in the management of a significant number of patients and deserves further, more detailed and controlled study."

In September, 1952, the university's report read differently. It concluded that Krebiozen had little value. Ivy claimed the report was contradictory. The case histories, he said, did not warrant the conclusions which were written by Dr. Warren Cole without consultation with other committee members. Nevertheless, the report moved university President George Stoddard to agree to further tests under the school's auspices. But he demanded a chemical analysis of Krebiozen and details of its manufacture.

LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY: The Durovics balked and asked for written guarantees protecting their patent rights to the drug. The tests never came about.

Instead, President Stoddard issued an edict forbidding university personnel from participating in research on Krebiozen. The proclamation irked several Illinois legislators who were on the university's board of trustees. It led eventually to Stoddard's removal as president, but it also set off a legislative inquiry into the Krebiozen fight.

On April 9, 1953, the hearings opened. Dr. Ivy and his associates reported their story and brought to the hearing room patients who had been given up as hopeless but were still alive due to Krebiozen, they said. The legislators also heard a bizarre story from Commodore Alberto Carlos Barreira.

THE PLOT: He is a wealthy Argentine businessman and former undersecretary of aviation in his country who had befriended Dr. Durovic. Barreira went to the Chicago office of the AMA posing as an enemy of the Durovics. He was referred to Dr. Moore and, according to the testimony, together they worked out a plan to break the brothers. Together with businessmen Moore and Brainard they would share the proceeds from Krebiozen. Barreira was to produce papers damaging to the Durovics; Moore would see to it that the AMA journals published articles against the drug.

To document his story, Barreira attached a recording machine to his telephone and taped conversations with Dr. Moore. In one of the conversations Barreira told the doctor that he was only interested in the money and Moore answered: "We are all just interested in the money." The Commodore also asked the doctor his opinion of Krebiozen. Moore answered: "There is no doubt that Krebiozen is good."

The hearings dragged for months. Neither Dr. Moore nor the Chicago businessmen testified. Finally the committee exonerated Ivy.

SUPPRESSED REPORT: In Washington at this time, Sen. Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire became interested in unorthodox cancer treatment. He assigned Benedict F. Fitzgerald to make an investigation of Krebiozen for his Interstate Commerce Committee. During the investigation Tobey died and Sen. John Bricker succeeded him. Fitzgerald submitted his report to Bricker but it was never published. It said that "the AMA has been hasty, capricious, arbitrary and downright dishonest."

Krebiozen has been known among doctors ever since as a "quack claim." But it has found its adherents too. Herbert Bailey wrote a previous book on the subject; Ivy and his associates published a report; some Chicago papers have run favorable stories; a Connecticut businessman who was treated with Krebiozen set up a committee to fight for testing.

But in 1956-7 Ivy thought he could answer the medical world's objections if he could manufacture Krebiozen independently. By then he had what he considered a proper chemical analysis and he thought he could deduce the manufacturing process from what he knew.

He set up a laboratory on a friend's farm. Although harassed by agents from the Illinois agriculture department who, Bailey says, were there because of AMA pressure, Ivy concluded his experiment. He produced a small quantity of Krebiozen which he tested first on mice and later on humans with gratifying results.

WHERE IT STANDS: That is as far as Bailey's story goes. Recently there have been further developments:

- The Food and Drug Administration has ruled that Krebiozen is a serum and its therapeutic value must be proved before a license can be issued.
- Two scientists in California analyzed Krebiozen and claimed that it was pure mineral oil. Ivy said they did not have a proper quantity for analysis.
- Dr. Albert Schatz, a noted biochemist, discussed Krebiozen with Russian scientists last summer. They said they concluded from the AMA report that it was valueless but asked for further information. Schatz has supplied them with Ivy's paper and other data.

The Krebiozen controversy will be with us for some time. An interested public should read Bailey's book if only to have a basis for discussion with the family doctor. Further information may be obtained from the Committee for a Fair Test for Krebiozen, 342 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NEXT WEEK. The case against Krebiozen.

DR. ANDREW C. IVY (r.) WITH SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS (D-ILL.)
The Senator spoke at a testimonial dinner for Dr. Ivy last month

Reynolds News, London
"You're to give up smoking, drinking and eating until you've paid my bill."

* *A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH, by Herbert Bailey. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 348 pp. $4.95.*

Behind the latest revolt in Iraq: Did Nasser inspire it?

THE IRAQI REVOLT of March 8, led by Col. Shawaf, was reported to have been crushed within 24 hours. Coming after the government had disclosed eight conspiracies against the state since last July 14, it would seem to indicate that many interests were still unreconciled to Premier Kassem's policy of independence and neutrality.

It was not without significance that the revolt occurred in the oil city of Mosul. Although Kassem has allowed the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. to function normally, the company cannot help feel uneasy about its future. Nor is the U.S. happy at the loss of the linchpin of the Baghdad Pact.

There were many hopes and expectations in the West of Kassem's downfall. A month before the March 8 revolt the London **Times** spoke of "a coup to be engineered by elements of the Iraqi army in the spring."

The fact remains, however, that Iraq under Kassem has already made greater democratic progress than any other Arab country. And its policy of independence has roused the anger of President Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

Despite criticism from abroad and pro-Nasser sentiment on the part of some leaders at home, there has been no break in Iraq's National Front government. The front unites the National Democratic, Communist, Baath (Socialist), Independence and Democratic (Kurdish) parties.

There is no battle in Iraq between "Communists" and "nationalists." The London **Times** noted that "there are strong supporters outside the Communist Party for trade links with Russia." Kassem told the **Times** in an interview:

"It is illogical to suppose that we are going to admit any interference either from the East or West . . . If we make commercial agreements with Pakistan, India, China and other countries, why not with Russia?"

Progress has been slow but steady. Land reform is being pushed strongly. Kassem said that the government has ambitious plans to raise living standards. Nearly $1,000,000,000 has been allotted for a housing program.

Relations between Iraq and the UAR, however, have become severely strained, and the March 8 revolt brought it out in the open. The Baghdad radio was reported to have openly accused the UAR of instigating the revolt.

In a statement giving the reasons for Nasser's repressive measures against Arab Communists, the Egyptian CP last week said they are "not only to cover up mistakes on the home front but also to cover up attacks on the national democratic republic of Iraq." The statement said that the U.S. had shifted its policy to one of support for Nasser in an effort to break up Arab unity. In addition, it said, Nasser has a "persistent fear" of any movement by the "popular masses." The outcome of Nasser's policy, said the CP, would be to wreck the Arab liberation movement.

A NEW SCHOOL NEAR BAGHDAD—FIRST PRODUCT OF THE REVOLUTION
In the remote provinces, teachers work overtime for peasants who want to learn

FIRST REPORTER IN AMARA PROVINCE—II

How Iraq carries out land reform

By Tabitha Petran
Guardian staff correspondent
(Second of two articles)

BAGHDAD, IRAQ

ON A RECENT TRIP through the primitive province of Amara in Southern Iraq, I traveled one day with a land reform official up the Butera River to a village which, after the Revolution, changed its name to Salam (Peace). We were greeted warmly: the villagers thought we had come to begin construction of new homes which the Prime Minister a few days before had promised to every Iraq citizen now dwelling in hut or slum. When they learned the truth one shopkeeper still insisted I could at least install electricity in his reed hut.

Further up the river at Khumsa (One-Fifth), so-called because it formerly belonged to one of a family of five sheiks, 200 or more fellahin crowded on the riverbank around two tables where they were signing contracts with land reform officials for cultivation of the rice fields. Land in Amara is state owned, but the government formerly made contracts with the sheiks who held actual possession.

Thumb prints were affixed to the books quickly because the Peasants Union, to which all in the district belonged, had months ago assigned to each peasant seven acres and had organized work teams to clear irrigation channels and prepare for the spring flooding.

THE RADIO: In Khumsa, as in all other villages we passed, a radio antenna rose from at least one or two of the reed huts. A fellah explained: "A radio is as important as bread. If we have to, we go without food to get one." The fellahin of Amara never missed a newscast if they could help it and loved to discuss politics, policy, and world affairs. They asked me such questions as: "Is Castro a good man?" "Is Herter like Dulles?" "Why don't you have a Negro President?" "Why don't Americans want peace?"

But their favorite programs were those directed to farmers with instructions on cultivation, cooperation and the first stages of land reform and with plays and talks about farmer's problems "in our own language that we can understand."

At Khumsa were two peasants, one a Negro, who had organized a peasant society many years before. They began by teaching such simple ideas as "how to have clean water and how to live." Later they had taken part in the 1952 uprising against the sheiks. After that, they said, "it was very difficult. Many had been killed. Many were in the sheiks' jails. The sheiks wouldn't give land to any fellahin who had ideas, so revolutionary fellahir had to leave—for Baghdad or Basra."

WELL PREPARED: But the secret exchange of ideas continued and, when the Revolution came, peasant societies all over the province collected thousands of signatures for telegrams of support to the new government. Within a month, the societies had been organized into peasants' unions covering the whole province; democratic elections had been held in each "local," and cooperative work begun. When land reform officials appeared a few weeks ago to sign contracts for this year's cultivation, "all we had to do really was to congratulate them," as one official said. He predicted that as a result of the unions' work the land reform would be completed in one year instead of five.

The Communist Party began to organize secret peasant societies in Amara in 1944. The province was divided into areas with a few persons in each assigned to explain ideas to the peasants. "We told them what their rights were, how to get them, and how to behave," a peasant leader explained. "Eventually we had two secret papers, **The General Worker** and **The Peasant's Struggle.** So, when the Revolution came, the peasants were ready for it." Peasant societies of Amara, like those in other provinces, sent thousands of delegates to the giant August 7 demonstration in Baghdad, the decisive event which determined the democratic course of the Iraq Revolution.

The Peasants Union's achievement seemed most striking on a long trip up the Kahala River and into the marshes near the Iranian frontier. Among my companions were two peasants long active in the societies, and a clothing merchant who had been working with them since 1950. He explained: "The peasants couldn't have done the job by themselves. Most of them came to the market. We talked to them there. Sometimes we went by boat to see them in their places."

SHEIKS STILL ACTIVE: One of the peasants, showing a bullet hole in his garment, described how he had been attacked the week before by "sheiks' men." The other told of the murder last November of a 30-year-old Communist, Abdul Saheb Khassaf. The two had been ambushed at night while collecting signatures against the American-Iran military pact and had been fired at point blank. For Khassaf's six children and widow the Union within a few hours collected 4,000 kilos of rice.

In this area, sheiks and their men are still causing trouble and trying to disrupt the Union. The peasants have no arms to defend themselves. Police are short-handed because many are now in jail, and not all those still in the force have learned the new ways.

Two months before, along this stretch of the river, the Union had collected 15,000 signatures demanding formation of a People's Resistance Force but still had no reply from the government, which wants to keep the movement under army control. But the Union is expanding rapidly and some of the sheiks' men who escaped into the marshes are sending word they will return to face trial for their crimes. Union leaders believe them because they had refused bribes offered by the sheiks to work against the Union.

A NEW LIFE: Along Amara's rivers, irrigation is sometimes by pump but mostly by temporary dams built of reeds, thatch and mud. We passed one such dam which, under sheik rule, took 24 to 30 days to construct. This year, as a Union project, it was finished in eight hours.

In the marshes—where reed huts cling to low mud islands—dams are needed to hold back fertile red soil carried by the flood. We saw one such dam finished this year in ten days as against the usual two months.

The marsh dwellers live by fishing, hunting and rice growing. In one section the Union is 20,000 strong. In the area we visited organization was just beginning. Yet in each marsh village through which we paddled we were greeted by men, women and children, waving flags—white, green, and red—and pictures of Kassem, and chanting songs of their own composition about the Revolution.

WHAT IT MEANS: All up and down the waterways of Amara, within the last month or two, the fellahin have organized schools where they are learning reading, writing and arithmetic. Teachers of morning primary schools volunteer their afternoons and evenings. "All want to come," said a young teacher, scarcely more than a boy. "We teachers are soldiers in the Revolution, too." Even the marsh-dwellers a few weeks before had built a school-house and sent a delegation to Amara to get a teacher, but none was available.

In one school yard, the fellahin began talking about what the Revolution had done for them. They agreed that in terms of food and shelter it hadn't changed much. "But even if the government hasn't given us anything yet," one said, "I am satisfied now. I can feel this," gesturing toward the happy smiling faces around, "even if I don't have enough to eat. We are men now and free."

An eight-year-old girl spoke up: "Before the Revolution the sheik took everything. Now we take everything from the sheik." And she spoke truthfully when, in answer to the question: "Who made the Revolution?", she replied: "We and Abdul Karim."

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLES STIR ALL OF BRITAIN

'Moment of decision for the continent of Africa'

By Cedric Belfrage

LONDON

BY THE SECOND WEEK of the Nyasaland "emergency," Britain was showing itself to be more stirred by African independence struggles than by anything in recent years except Suez and nuclear disarmament.

The wave of concern about government policy in Central Africa crossed all party lines. In the issue of white vs. African rights, the middle-of-the-road **Observer** saw a new danger of "dividing the nation." The right-wing press was increasingly worried, the weekly **Spectator** warning of "another Algeria" unless Britain changed its course. Even jingo newspapers which had scare-headlined the Nyasaland "massacre plot" were beginning to hush: on March 10 the **Daily Mail**, wondering when the "plot" evidence would be forthcoming, said the British people were "uneasy" after the shooting down of 40 Africans and that the "final choice" must be up to "the people of Nyasaland."

Father Trevor Huddleston of S. Africa fame struck a chord of public understanding when, at a Ghana Independence Day service in St. Martin-in-the-Fields and at a mass meeting next day, he said the events in Central Africa marked "the end of an epoch . . . Whether we describe it as colonialism or white domination or Christian trusteeship, it does not matter—what matters is that it is ending . . . This is the moment of decision for the whole continent of Africa in its relationship with the Western world."

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE WITH CLUBS BREAK UP A MEETING OF 2,000 WOMEN NEAR PRETORIA
They had gathered to protest a government order forcing them to carry passes at all times

BROAD RESPONSE: The hurriedly-organized March 9 mass meeting astonished even its sponsors by overflowing into two extra halls and then into the street—an audience (mainly white) far beyond any political party's power to attract.

Sponsored by the non-partisan Africa Bureau, chaired by Tory Lord Hemingford, and addressed by Liberal Party leader Jo Grimond and a "respectable" Laborite MP, the meeting's ultra-moderate tone was a vivid indication of the breadth of popular feeling.

Grimond stressed the traditional "proud boast" that "the Empire stood for justice." "Empire Loyalist" hecklers, their faces scarlet with fury and hatred as they yelled at the speakers, only emphasized the solidarity of the far from left-wing audience.

Huddleston reflected the listeners' feelings with this comment on the continual plea for "patience" in Africa: "I don't know why the white man in Africa should not be patient—he's got everything he wants; but the African people won't wait. We must learn to see African affairs through African eyes." It seemed as if the British people's conscience was being touched on the same spot where Wilberforce touched it in the anti-slavery campaign a century and a quarter ago.

MOTHER AND CHILD
A cameo in Nyasaland

SWIFT HAPPENINGS: Among developments which came swiftly in Britain:

- A Central Africa Emergency Committee (leaders including Rev. Michael Scott, fresh from jail for protesting against U.S. rocket bases) set up a 24-hour picket outside the Colonial Office, demanding the release of Hastings Banda and other African leaders;
- A 1,000-strong demonstration, half-black and half-white, paraded through London on March 8 to a "release Banda—out with Welensky—stop fascism in Africa" mass meeting in Hyde Park;
- Kanyama Chiume, Banda's associate who was en route for home when the Nyasaland "emergency" was declared, returned to London "to clear the name of my leader." He told a press conference he was sure Nyasaland would win independence as Ghana had done, and said of the "massacre plot": "Surely the British government does not expect anyone to believe this kind of nonsense."
- At Manchester University 500 students attended a protest meeting; at a 12-college joint meeting in London, Chiume received an ovation when he said: "You can imprison the body but not the mind—until the imperialists find a way to do that they are wasting their time";
- The Labor Party, previously inactive except for questions in Commons, gathered its MP's to discuss strategy on March 11.

FERMENT SPREADS: Meanwhile the ferment was spreading through Africa. In N. Rhodesia ten African Natl. Congress members were arrested at a demonstration after the release of one of their leaders from six weeks' detention.

In neighboring Belgian Congo and Belgium's "trusteeship territory" of Ruanda-Urundi there was an intensifying wave of strikes, refusals to pay taxes and non-cooperation with the census; more troops were being air-lifted from Brussels.

In Kenya 30 Peoples Convention Party leaders were arrested and political meetings and two African weekly papers banned. British troops were "standing by" there to fly into Nyasaland in transport planes rushed from Cyprus and Singapore. Central African Fedn. boss Welensky said he did not need them, his own troops being "trained to African conditions."

From Nyasaland itself there was no word of any European casualty, but heavily-censored reports of road-blocks, dawn raids on Africans' homes, damage to roads and bridges, and numerous "clashes" between troops and police and Africans "armed with spears and sticks."

NEW VICTIMS: With tension officially described as "growing," hundreds of Africans were in jail and arrests continued daily. Among second-round victims were a doctor, a school principal and two school inspectors, and NAC legal adviser Orton Chirwa, Nyasaland's only African barrister who was to have defended the arrested NAC leaders. The only further word of the "massacre plot" was that Nyasaland Governor Sir Robert Armitage—who never mentioned it when explaining the need for a "state of emergency"—was still showing "marked lack of enthusiasm" for the story (**Observer**, 3/8.)

A Czech comment
Speaking of operation clean-up . . .

In Accra, the Ghana **Times** commented on the "massacre plot": "All imperialists are liars." The All-African Peoples Conference condemned British actions in Nyasaland as "most unjust, arbitrary, undemocratic and brutal," declaring that there was no way out but self-determination. Prime Minister Nkrumah, hailing the struggles "in every corner of Africa," said: "The standard of African freedom will not be lowered until all Africa is freed." On the second anniversary of independence, Ghana's own army paraded through Accra for the first time.

Outside the City Hall in Johannesburg, S. Africa, the ANC Youth League demonstrated with "Release Banda!" posters in support of the Nyasalanders. In far-off Manila the daily **Chronicle** called on Asian countries to rally behind the African nationalists.

For the U.S. as Free World leader it was another dilemma—and, with its heavy stake in Rhodesia's copper mines, perhaps the toughest yet.

IN THE N.Y. AREA: HOW YOU CAN . . .

'Act for Peace' March 26-28

A CALL to "Act for Peace" by a group bearing the same name was issued last week in the New York metropolitan area—"the perimeter of the area of devastation—if a 20-megaton H-Bomb is dropped on Times Sq." The area includes Manhattan, Queens, the Bronx and nearby Long Island, Westchester County and New Jersey.

Act for Peace, with headquarters at 5 Beekman Pl., New York, has three co-chairmen—A. J. Muste, Roger Baldwin and Seymour Melman—and an executive committee composed of many well-known pacifists and liberals.

The call set the three-day period March 26-29 for these actions: (1) distribution of leaflets and rallies in various cities on Thursday evening, March 26; (2) an all-day motorcade around New York March 27; (3) five walks into New York City March 27; (4) a mass meeting at 41st St. and Av. of the Americas, Manhattan, at noon Saturday, March 28.

'SPRING SONG': In its call the group said: "Governments have not been able to ignore the mounting worldwide pressure to get rid of nuclear weapons. A preliminary conference of experts from the [big] three nations declared unanimously that an effective detection system was possible. Nuclear tests must be stopped, for human security! Only by unilaterally abandoning nuclear weapons and actively searching for a non-violent solution to the Cold War can America break through the tragic circle of suspicion and distrust that fill the national atmosphere. Join our Spring Song to peace."

An information center has been opened at 128 W. 42 St., betw. Broadway and the Av. of the Americas. For information on how you can take part in the three-day program, drop in at the information center (it's open from 11:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.) or call WIsconsin 7-6308.

LORRAINE HANSBERRY'S 'A RAISIN IN THE SUN'

It was a glorious night for truth in the theater

WHEN THE FINAL curtain fell on the opening night at Lorraine Hansberry's new play, **A Raisin in the Sun,** the audience filled New York's Ethel Barrymore Theater with tumultuous applause. Their gusts of laughter barely subsided, tears still glistening in many eyes, they erupted into cries of "Bravo" and "Author, author!"

It was clear they sensed their privilege: to be the first to experience what has become a rarity on the American stage—an encounter with truth conceived, written and projected with exceptional artistry.

Miss Hansberry tells the story of the Youngers, a Southside Chicago Negro family caught in the whiplash of alternating hope and despair created by the reality of their protracted poverty and their dream of eventual escape. Mama Younger, as firm and engaging a matriarch as any fatherless family needs, would like nothing better than a modest little house—just enough to rescue the family from the dreary confines of a too-small roach-ridden tenement. Her daughter, Beneatha, the epitome of vibrant sophomoric sophistication, envisions a career in medicine as a way out for herself and a service to her people. But Walter Lee, the proud but beaten son, wants, if not the moon and the stars, then the artifacts he regards as their earthly substitutes: money and the power it conveys.

BECAUSE HE INTENDS to get them by any or all the means sanctified in a society of organized corporate robbery, he all but destroys his relations with a long-suffering young wife, bequeaths a future of impotent frustration to the son they both love, and shatters beyond repair the harmony of the household.

All but—but not quite. The family sways dangerously on the rim of domestic disaster, first, when a sanctimonious white missionary of residential exclusiveness comes to tell them they are not wanted in their new home in a white neighborhood—a home Mama Younger has bought with a good part of the $10,000 insurance premium of the elder, now-deceased Mr. Younger.

Again they seem sunk in irreparable calamity when Brother squanders the remainder of the legacy in an investment deal as irresistible to him as it is transparently phony to the audience. This at once destroys his sister's hopes for medical school and betrays his mother's hope that, by having control of the money, Walter Lee would become, in fact, the man of the house.

THEY PLAY MOTHER AND SON
Claudia McNeil and Sidney Poitier

But when he compounds the crime by proposing to forfeit what little is left of his self-esteem to recoup the money he has thrown away, he subjects a proud family to what they must—and do—regard as the outer extreme of ignominy.

HOW WALTER LEE ACCOMPLISHES all this, how in the end he is restored to manhood and the family to dignity—this is Miss Hansberry's story, brilliantly told, and acted with superb sensitivity and spirit by a remarkable company.

Sidney Poitier, as Walter Lee, brings dimension and depth to a part which in the hands of a lesser performer might have deteriorated into a mewling, craven being. He never pounces on a line, even when uttering words that are sheer anguish; rather, he joins word and lithe gesture in the seemingly effortless design which is the mark of fine acting.

Claudia McNeil's mother must certainly become a classic portrayal. She wheedles, cajoles, threatens, encourages, instructs and holds together the Younger family with canny dexterity and unshakeable resolve. Ruby Dee's feat of extracting every conceivable nuance out the narrow range of existence on which fate has cast Ruth Younger's life is fresh testimony to her creativeness as an actress. Diana Sands brings to the college-girl sister exactly the quality required, and the rest of the cast is excellent.

BUT BEYOND THE PLOT and the players there is another—and perhaps the most extraordinary—feature of **A Raisin in the Sun.** And that is what the play, in essence, is and is not.

First of all, it is not what Broadway audiences have been fed, with few honorable exceptions, for years in the guise of "Negro" shows. Not one dice is thrown; nobody gets cut or is threatened with mayhem. Walter Lee does a clowning dance with his wife in a moment of joy, and a mock African ritual dance with his sister in a moment of sardonic mimicry, but nobody throws a hip out of joint. And, while Mama, devoutly religious, hums a spiritual to help her over a rough spot, nobody flaps a wing in a simulated heaven.

The Youngers are earthbound and earthy; for all their frailties, they are good people; for all their goodness, they are not too good to be true. Thus Miss Hansberry has drawn them, and the cast, under Lloyd Richards' facile direction, presents them with an honesty and an exaltation that only the theater at its best can provide.

That explains the clamorous hurrahs. Negroes in the audience know the life on the stage is the life they have lived. And white theater-goers become emotionally involved with the problems of the Negro family. They know the Youngers are, first and last, intensely human. That is Miss Hansberry's triumph and the theater's glorious gain.

Is there a moral in all this? Of course. The theater needs new life. May other producers follow the lead of Philip Rose and David J. Cogan and find a place for the drama that may come from Langston Hughes, James Baldwin, William Branch, Louis Peterson, Alice Childress, Theodore Ward, Loftin Mitchel, and others—gifted Negro playwrights all. —**Louis E. Burnham**

'THE COMMUNIST WORLD AND OURS'

Lippmann and Mr. K

LAST FALL, COLUMNIST Walter Lippmann went to Moscow and had a long interview with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. His main purpose was "to understand Soviet foreign policy in relation to the United States."

When he returned he wrote a series of articles based on his interview. In a 56-page booklet* Lippmann has now distilled his concept of Soviet policy toward the U.S. and prescribed what he believes to be a reasonable and practical American policy in relation to Moscow.

He has expounded in the past many of the ideas he presents here; his visit to Moscow helped to reinforce them. For example, he notes that Khrushchev discussed the German question "at length and with more passion than he showed on any other subject." To him, the discussion implied that "there could be no reunification of the two Germanys as long as West Germany was to be once again a military power."

LIPPMANN WAS ALSO more than ever convinced of the need for relaxation of tension leading to peaceful East-West coexistence on the basis of the status quo. He was equally certain that the real challenge of the socialist countries lies "not in their clandestine activity but in the force of their example" for Asia and Africa, and "in the visible demonstration of what the Soviet Union has achieved in 40 years, of what Red China has achieved in about ten years."

The most interesting parts of the booklet deal with an analysis of the "crucial question" of what the East and the West understand by "the status quo," and Lippmann's prescription for the West to meet the socialist world's economic challenge.

Lippmann says Khrushchev's understanding of "the status quo" is a complex one. "The simpler part," he writes, "is that there should be no change of frontiers by military force"; the more important part, in Khrushchev's mind, is that "the social and economic revolution now in progress in Russia, China, and elsewhere in Asia and Africa is the status quo, and he wants us to recognize it as such. In his mind, opposition to

Lit. Gazette, Moscow

this revolution is an attempt to change the status quo." The West, Lippmann says, thinks "of the status quo as the situation as it exists at the moment"; Khrushchev thinks of it as "the process of revolutionary change which is in progress."

ACCORDING TO LIPPMANN, "another very important component" in the Soviet Premier's conception of "the status quo" has to do with the balance of military power: neither the U.S. nor the U.S.S.R. can defeat the other in a direct conflict; the development of the rocket has made advanced U.S. bases in Germany and Turkey indefensible; and, therefore, "American policy rests on an obsolete estimate of the existing balance of power."

It is difficult to decide whether Lippmann agrees with Khrushchev's or with the West's concept of the status quo, although by implication he seems to side with the former. Certainly the effort of Asians and Africans swiftly to remold their feudal and colonial societies into industrialized and independent ones is a revolutionary process, and he seems to support it. And in rejecting the theory that the Soviet challenge is military, he seems to lean toward Khrushchev's concept of the status quo.

His prescription for U.S. action to meet the socialist world's economic challenge is intriguing. First, he says:

"If we are to meet [this challenge] with reasonable success, we must . . . abandon the notion that the Russian and Chinese revolutions can be reversed or that the spread of Communism in the surrounding countries can be contained by giving armaments to the local military commanders and by establishing our own bases."

SECONDLY, HE RECOMMENDS a "demonstration" in a territory as spectacularly large as China that the West can underwrite and assure its economic advance as well as the Soviet Union has done in the case of China. For this demonstration he chooses India, and not a small island like Taiwan or Puerto Rico. Since the West has failed to demonstrate such underwriting even in Taiwan and Puerto Rico, it is a pity Lippmann does not say how such a demonstration can be undertaken in India.

These reservations notwithstanding, this little book is an arsenal of facts and cogent analysis in favor of peaceful coexistence.

—**Kumar Goshal**

**THE COMMUNIST WORLD AND OURS, by Walter Lippmann. Little, Brown and Co., Boston. 56 pp. $2.*

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Book notes

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS in May, 1958, published a hefty book by Prof. Ralph S. Brown Jr. of the Yale law faculty, called **Loyalty and Security,** a study of employment tests that have grown up in private enterprise as well as government during the cold-war decade. Review copies were sent to every major review medium. Recently Yale alumni got a letter from the University Press telling about the book and noting that **Loyalty and Security** had not thus far been reviewed by the N.Y. **Times, Herald Tribune, Saturday Review, Time, Newsweek, New Yorker, Commonweal, Nation, New Republic** or **Reporter.**

"We have the impression that review editors . . . think that loyalty and security is no longer a live issue," the letter said. "Ironically enough, at least 13,000,000 employes—or one fifth of the entire U.S. working population—are still burdened by loyalty and security tests . . ."

The GUARDIAN has requested and received a review copy, and has asked a Yale law graduate to review it.

VISTA BOOKS, produced from the French travel series **Petite Planete** by Viking Press, are scheduled for April publication on Greece, Germany, Israel and Italy at $1.25 each. Each book has maps, appendices of practical information, facts about currency and transportation, books for further reading, and are more profiles of the countries than guidebooks.

Canard Enchaine, Paris

"Kids'll love the napalm dispenser"

Hawaii statehood

(Continued from Page 1)

and the result has been the emergence of a people of unique physical beauty living at a level of social democracy as yet unachieved on the mainland.

SUGAR ON TOP: Sugar is Hawaii's main industry. With 219,000 acres under cultivation, 1,000,000 tons of raw sugar are produced annually from the leafy cane at a value of about $145,000,000. This amounts to one-fourth of U.S. production.

The pineapple industry packs more than 18,000,000 cases of canned pineapple and more than 12,000,000 cases of juice a year for a gross take of some $110,000,000. The entire island of Lanai is owned by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co.

The Standard Oil Co. of California is now building a $40,000,000 oil refinery on a 300-acre site near Honolulu, and another California concern is putting up a $1,500,000 steel mill at Waiau on Oahu. The recent discovery on the Big Island of Hawaii of bauxite deposits estimated at 60,000,000 tons—ten times the mainland reserves—has added to the prospects of diversification of the economy of the new state.

BLOW TO DIXIECRATS: Tourism, both civilian and military, round out Hawaii's main sources of revenue. From 60,000 fighting men stationed at Pearl Harbor, Schofield Barracks and other posts throughout the Islands, Hawaii realizes about $300,000,000 a year. In 1958 another 175,000 visitors spent additional millions in the hotels and on the lovely beaches, principally on the island of Oahu.

Bills for Hawaiian statehood have been under consideration for 40 years. The measure eventually passed by Congress was the 49th such bill introduced.

Passage of the statehood bill now both registers and facilitates the shift of the center of power in the Senate away from the reactionary South. For years the spokesmen of the plantation South were the main barriers to the move to extend full voting citizenship to Hawaiians. In the end, they provided 14 of the 15 "nay" votes in the Senate and 66 of 89 in the House.

EASTLANDISM: The Southerners argued against admission "in the national interest," but it seemed clear the interests they sought to protect were peculiarly their own. Hawaiians will elect one Representative and two U.S. Senators, bringing the House membership to 437 and the Senate's to a round 100. Given the history and racial make-up of the Islands, it would appear highly improbable that these legislators would vote on the rebel side of civil rights issues.

What is more, there is every likelihood that Hawaiians will send to Washington Chinese-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Filipino-Americans and just plain brown-skinned Hawaiians. That this prospect is unsettling, at a minimum, to the nervous systems of the nation's leading white supremacists was indicated in the remarks of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), leader of the anti-Hawaii minority. Disputing the argument that the people of Hawaii had a right to statehood, Eastland warned:

"Why, Mr. President, if we accept that argument, and if we establish the precedent of going outside the American Continent and accepting as a State a territory whose inhabitants are as radically different in background from the majority of Americans as are the people of Hawaii, then we shall have to grant statehood to Panama or the Virgin Islands or Puerto Rico, or even Ghana, if the people there want it."

'RED SCARE': The other main staple in the ammunition of the anti-statehood crew was to make a whipping boy out of West Coast labor leader Harry Bridges. Of 200,000 members of the labor force in Hawaii, 25,000 are members of Bridges' Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. Eastland saw statehood as an act sanctioning the influence of "the man who rules Hawaii today. And who is he? Every Senator knows who he is. His name is Harry Bridges."

That the Senate did not take Eastland seriously is no indication his colleagues approved of Bridges, or Jack Hall, Hawaii ILWU regional director, or the union itself. Sen. Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif.) and other leading proponents of statehood pointed out that the Government had as ample power to curb unions on Hawaii as on the mainland. Efforts were made to reassure Eastland with an FBI report stating there had never been more than 150 Communists on the islands and that the number had dwindled to 20. The Senators found satisfaction in the fact that the proposed new state constitution contains a prohibition against any Communist holding public office or employment of any kind.

LONG-TERM PROSPECT: As the South's stranglehold on the nation's politics has weakened, the Western states have increasingly become the fulcrum on which key political issues turn. The once-formidable bloc of 22 Senators from the ex-Confederate states has shrunken to a hard core of 14 bitter-enders with six or eight undependables. Meanwhile, the Far West, through significant additions to Democratic strength in the 1958 elections, and now fortified with the admission of Alaska and Hawaii, increasingly holds the whip hand on legislation.

Many of the Far Western states, with small Negro populations, have been moderate, at best, on civil rights questions. They are prone to bargain between the segregationist South and the pro-civil rights spokesmen of the industrial North in return for support of power, reclamation, irrigation and other legislative goals which are the common concern of Westerners.

The addition of Hawaii to the Western group of states may help to move this bloc into a more principled commitment to civil rights. This may be one of the more important long-term consequences of admitting to statehood a fine people and a lovely land.

"With this big pool of unemployed and all of this wage cutting the country should be back on its feet soon."

Antidote

WEST BRANCH, N.H.

You do not know the amount of pleasure I get from reading your paper after reading **Time**, **Newsweek** and the like. It is hard to realize that such magazines could have reached such prominence in the U.S. today. One thing liberal citizens can do is write to these publications as often as possible and see what comes of it.

David Johnson

NEW YORK

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Jobless challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

the AFL-CIO program still called for a shorter work week through Federal legislation and collective bargaining, and Federal spending to prime the economy.

WHO GETS SURPRISED: The Administration refused to concede unemployment was a problem. It raised the Federal Reserve Banks' discount rate to "tighten" money supply. In answer to labor's program, Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, predicted that unemployment would decline "very rapidly" before the end of the year. The economy, he said, has pleasant "surprises in store."

Saulnier got a surprise himself on March 11. Official figures showed that unemployment went up in February to 4,749,000.

The plateau of unemployment since November at that level, about 6% of the work force by official estimates, should frighten everyone. There are omnious signs in this "recession" for mass production workers:

- Unemployment has lasted longer in many industries than in previous dips. More than 3,000,000 jobless have already used up their benefits. For the most part they are family men rooted to their community.
- Capital spending for new plants has not increased proportionately in the last year. Many businesses feel their production capacities are sufficient for anticipated demand.
- In the automobile and appliance industries particularly, consumer demand has been less than expected. Managements are proceeding cautiously on rehiring laid-off workers. In Philadelphia an appliance manufacturer said he was getting enough production out of his current work force. He said: "People are scared and are working harder to keep their jobs."

AUTOMATION: But perhaps the most important contributor to unemployment is mechanization and automation of

Eccles, London Worker

"Ah, well—every cloud has a silver lining!"

plants. During the "recession" many companies reorganized their plants and brought in machines to do work that men had previously performed. When business picked up, they rehired only a portion of their regular work force.

Business Week reports: "The suspicion is around that the [unemployment] rate may stick at 5% even while business continues to climb this year and next." But even to reach this rate the economy must add 2,200,000 jobs. In the boom year, 1955, the gross national product jumped 10% but only 1,900,000 jobs were added.

Increased "defense spending" will not necessarily account for jobs. In the aircraft industry, for example, missile production requires many fewer workers than planes; and jet planes, fewer than piston engines. And automation is spreading from the goods-producing industries—manufacturing, mining, construction and agriculture—to service industries—trade, finance, transport, public utilities, etc.

CONGRESS LAGS: In Congress there seems little inclination to accept unemployment as a lasting problem. The Senate Labor Committee is tied up in hearings on "labor reform" bills, including one from Sen. John McClellan of Arkansas to license unions. The House passed a bill to extend for three months the Temporary Unemployment Compensation program, after Democrats pledged to fight for a year's extension.

Some bills to help the unemployed are buried in committee. They call for a 35-hour week, standardized and increased unemployment benefits, a minimum wage increase to $1.25 an hour and $389,000,000 in Federal loans to distressed areas.

There will be pressure on Congress to call these up from several thousand AFL-CIO members who will come to Washington for an unemployed conference on April 8. The United Auto Workers will send about 1,000 in special buses. Each delegate will be given $5 a day by the union for food and he will report back to his local. Other unions, however, seem to be less organized.

WILL LABOR FIGHT?: But labor's real battle against unemployment will come at the bargaining table. A crucial test will come in the steel industry where negotiations begin in May. Steel mills are producing more metal than ever before and are doing it with 100,000 fewer workers than in 1956.

Industry officials have indicated they will be tough on work-sharing proposals. From Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) came the proposal that wage increases should equal increased productivity in order to prevent a price rise. He was backed by Harvard economist John Gailbraith who saw holding-the-price line as the major issue.

Under these pressures there is a danger that the union will accept a contract like that signed by John L. Lewis' miners. It called for good wages and working conditions for those working, but little help for those replaced by technology.

What happens in steel will immediately affect the rubber industry, which negotiates shortly afterward. If the unions do not fight for sharing the work, the country may find itself with an economic vehicle running on less than all cylinders.

Powell-Schuman Case

THERE WERE NO new developments in the Powell-Schuman Case at GUARDIAN press time. A Grand Jury hearing has been set for March 25, at which time an announcement may be made. Meanwhile, the jury has been hearing subpenaed witnesses.

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in
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For a close view of present day life in the Soviet Union, read special correspondence from
PAUL NOVICK
Editor-in-Chief, Jewish Daily Morning Freiheit
To Begin This Weekend in the
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in Yiddish and English
On your stand, 10c daily, 15c weekend issue
Morning Freiheit, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y.C. 3, N.Y.

THIS SUNDAY...
Helen Alfred - Charlotta Bass - Anita Block - Dorothy Burnham - Esther Carroll - Peggy Dennis - Elizabeth Gurley Flynn - Betty Gannett - Shirley Graham - Catherine Gyarmathy - Grace Hutchins - Esther Jackson - Mary L. Johnson - Mary Kaufman - Sally Kent - Anna Liebowitz - Edith Marzani - Mary Jane Melish - Helen Nearing - Louise Patterson - Eslanda Robeson -- Anna Rochester - Bertha Stachel - Jessica Smith - Augusta Strong - Adele Vincent - Rose Weinstock - Edna Winston
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International Women's Day
RECEPTION AND EXHIBIT
In Honor of Women in Action
Sun., March 22, 2 p.m. Steinway Concert Hall
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Speakers - Entertainment - Refreshments

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Saturday, March 28 Central Plaza Hall
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Abner Green
7:30 P.M., THURS., APRIL 16

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Ponder this

ELYRIA, O.

If Russia was a capitalist country with highly developed industries, would it not be a greater threat to world peace than it is now?

Old Timer

CALENDAR

BOSTON

JEWISH PEOPLES FORUM
Sun., March 22: **MORRIS SCHAPPES:** "Sholem Aleichem, 100 Years After." Sun., March 29: **CARL MARZANI** Reviews Pasternak's "Dr. Zhivago." Town & Country Club, Morton St. Dorchester. 11 a.m.—Questions. Admission Free.

CHICAGO

"DR. ZHIVAGO: World Classic or Glorified Hackwork?" — Hear **Dr. Henry Noyes**, join discussion. Basker's, 5010 Jarlath, Skokie. **Sat.**, Mar. 28, 8:15 p.m. Requested don. $2, $3 per couple.

PANORAMA U.S.S.R.—biggest program of Soviet documentary films in Chicago history. All English-narrated, many in color. First public showing of movies Mandel Terman brought home. **FRI., APRIL 3**, continuous from 6 p.m. at 32 W. Randolph St., Hall C-2. See: Rocket to the Moon, Sputniks, Isotopes in Medicine, Siberian Diamonds, Restoration of St. Basil's, Sikhote-Alin, Arctic Research, Filatov Eye Operation, Miniature Painting, and more! Adm: $1. For time schedule, call **AN 3-1877.** Ausp: **CCASF.**

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL DINNER
Sunday, April 5
Sears YMCA 3210 W. Arthington
(900 Kedzie) Dinner served from 5 to 7:30 p.m. (Choice of Ham or Turkey) Music, puppet show and films of last Youth Festival will be shown. Good food and fine entertainment.
Donation $2

CLEVELAND

DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN discusses "Conformity & the Writer"—**Dr. Zhivago**, etc. Sat., March 28, 8:15 p.m., at Unitarian Society of Cleveland, 8143 Euclid Av. Adm. $1. Auspices: Cleveland Guardian Club.

DETROIT

"THE CHALLENGE OF 1960"
Can socialists and independents run a meaningful united ticket next year? Hear **DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN**, Thursday, March 26, 8 p.m. McGregor Memorial, 2nd & Ferry. Auspices: **CARL HAESSLLER, ART FOX, GEORGE SHENKAR** and others.

ART SHOW & SALE
Fri., Sat., & Sun., March 27-29
Opens Fri. 8 p.m. with
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LOS ANGELES

'THE CURRENT ECONOMIC OUTLOOK' Speaker: Arne Swabeck, staff writer of the **International Socialist Review**, also **PETER BUCH**, Candidate for Board of Education, Office No. 3: "The Issues in the 1959 Los Angeles School Board Election."
Friday, March 27, 8:15 p.m.
Forum Hall, 1702 E. 4 Street. Auspices: Socialist Workers Party.—Donation 50c.

SAN FRANCISCO

JOSEPH NORTH, veteran journalist just returned from Cuba, will give eye-witness report on Cuban Revolution. The story behind heroic struggles of Cuba's workers and farmers, the role of U.S. monopoly, the future of Cuba. Fri., March 27, 8 p.m., 150 Golden Gate Av. Auspices: The People's World.

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Sat., March 28, 8:30 p.m. at
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NEW YORK

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Alternate Friday Evenings, 8:30 p.m.
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April 17—Kafka: **"THE TRIAL"**
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on
"THE U.S. AND CHINA"
Chairman: J. Raymond Walsh
Tuesday, March 24, 8:30 p.m.
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Mondays: "Human Freedom," "Theory of the State," "U.S. History," and "Scientific Socialism."
Tuesdays: "Soviet Music," "Political Action," "Latin America."
Wednesdays. "Negro and World Politics," "Soviet 7-Year Plan," "Chinese Communes."
Thursdays: "Dialectics and Science," "Consciousness," "Film Masterpieces"
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PUBLICATIONS

The March issue of
V A N G U A R D
features "Communism is the Future"—
P.O.C. greetings to 21st Congress
Economic situation
Women & The Working Class
10c per copy — $1 per year
Box 137, Planetarium Station, N.Y.C.

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THE GALLERY

W. JEROME KANE, export sales manager for Boeing Aircraft, last month lectured the Seattle Art Directors Society on the topic: "Selling the Boeing Jets." . . . On March 5, members of the Indian Parliament in New Delhi criticized an American company for taking unfair profits from the manufacture of streptomycin in India and its refusal to reveal the formula. They compared this with a Soviet offer to set up an integrated drug industry. Two days later in New York John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., said Russian offers to build drug plants must be met by "bold steps to expand our investments in countries abroad." One of the bold steps now taken is to extract 1,500,000 rupees a year ($300,000) in royalties in addition to payments for plant design and other services. . . . Paul Robeson returned to London from Moscow on March 9 fully recovered from an attack of influenza brought on by "sheer exhaustion." He will begin rehearsals soon for his portrayal of **Othello for** the Shakespeare Memorial Theater in Stratford-upon-Avon. He said he had received hundreds of letters from all over Britain during his illness. He thanked his well-wishers and assured them that his voice had not been affected by the illness.

A FESTIVAL OF MODERN AMERICAN poetry and music will be held in East Berlin on May 22. The program will include works of Earl Robinson, Serge Hovey, Herbert Haufrecht and Norman Curtis. . . . Poland will hold its fourth Intl. Book Fair in Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science on May 31-June 7. The show is expected to be bigger than last year's when 1,000 publishing companies from 20 countries, including the U. S., opened exhibits. . . . Eve Merriam asks: "Do you suppose it's in honor of Intl. Women's Day that the Calvert Whiskey company has now launched the first Lady of Distinction in their advertising?" . . . UN statistics reveal that V. I. Lenin and Jules Verne are the most translated authors in the world. Of living writers, Agatha Christie is tops. . . . An ad in former Senator Knowland's Oakland **Tribune** says: "Laid Off? Be a peace officer." . . . Alaska was finally aknowledged as the largest state in the Union when school children in Dallas singing "Texas, Our Texas" at a ceremony commemorating the Alamo, were instructed to change the words. They had read, "largest and grandest" but were revised to "boldest and grandest, withstanding every test."

Liberation, Paris

HOLLYWOOD PRODUCER HERMAN COHEN, who is credited with starting the vogue for horror films, protested the London censor's ban on admission of children to his films. Cohen, who produced **I Was A Teenage Werewolf, Horrors of the Black Museum and The Headless Ghost**, said: "I am sure that Frankenstein and Dracula would not have any serious effect on children's minds. After all, I saw them when I was a kid and they didn't affect me." . . . A young man approached a woman in Washington, D.C., and announced he was arresting her as a prostitute. When he asked her to get in his car she became suspicious and said: "I want to go in a patrol wagon like everybody else." He opened a call box and asked for a "vice squad cruiser." When detectives arrived they questioned him and discovered he was carrying false identification, a police whistle and a service revolver. They arrested him for impersonating an officer and released the woman. . . . In Plant City, Fla., police arrested Robert Anderson for setting fire to a house, a church, a candy company and an office building. Anderson is a city fireman.

—Robert E. Light

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Package No. 4—Six Soviet books, four of them 50 pages or more, plus Pushkin's fairy tale, **The Fisherman and The Goldfish,** and a coloring book. Three of the books are delightful poems: Marshak's **Verses for Children, Silly Little Mouse and other Poems,** and Barto's **Little Verses for Little Folk.** The last is Mikhalov's **My Friend,** a warm book about life in the U.S.S.R. All six books (two in color, four black and white) ....$2.

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the SPECTATOR

Young George Burchett

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

THE REMARKABLE Rumanian rejuvenation serum, first reported by the GUARDIAN's correspondent Wilfred Burchett (Nov. 10, 1958), has been tested successfully in Australia—the guinea-pig being Wilfred Burchett's 86-year-old father!

Since he began taking this treatment from a Melbourne doctor a little more than 12 months ago, the veteran—George Burchett, of Rosebud, Victoria—has experienced the following symptoms of rejuvenation:

- His eyebrows, snowy white, have gone back to their normal color, light brown.
- His white hair has darkened slightly at the roots.
- His hands, stained on the back like those of many aged persons, have become clear-skinned.
- His memory has improved.
- A persistent dull pain in the heart has disappeared.
- Before taking the treatment Burchett could not close his hands, owing to a rheumatic condition. Now they are supple again.
- And before taking the treatment he suffered occasional vascular pains across the crown of the head. A doctor told him that he would have to put up with them; nothing could be done. But since the Rumanian treatment was begun those agonizing pains have disappeared entirely!

I SEE THE 86-YEAR-OLD veteran often. I have heard him addressing public meetings on the need for world peace. He writes articles for magazines—and no longer does he have to pause and grope for "the right word" as he did before taking the treatment.

GEORGE BURCHETT
A spring in the step

When he comes to Melbourne from his home 40 miles out of town, he sometimes stays overnight at my apartment, walking the two miles into the center of the city next day with the gait of a young man.

He is just a little deaf, but the Institute has told him that he can expect his hearing to improve also.

The Melbourne specialist who has been treating George Burchett has been acting under instructions from Rumania, using the H^3 serum sent out by the Institute.

The serum could have come too late. The Australian Customs—suspicious perhaps of anything from a socialist country—"lost" the first parcel for a year!

Months were lost while the old man waited for the parcel to arrive from Rumania, in the meantime making fruitless inquiries at the Customs.

EVENTUALLY THE CUSTOMS turned up the parcel, in a bad condition, knocked about and with phials broken.

And what does the Melbourne specialist treating Burchett think about the treatment?

He is impressed, but says he could not make a scientific judgment on the basis of his limited Australian experience.

He would like to go to Rumania to see for himself. The Rumanians have told him: "Come! There will be no visa difficulties."

The Australian doctor warns that, even though the results are good, the treatment requires injections for three times a week, more or less, for the rest of the patient's life.

The man happiest about the treatment is old George Burchett himself. He says: "My present good health is surely a living example of the value of medical cooperation across the frontiers. We've just had a highly successful International Geophysical Year. Now let's have an International Medical Year—a worldwide cooperative program against disease."

—**Bill Irwin**

Women's Day tribute in New York March 22

IN OBSERVANCE of International Women's Day, a tribute to Women in Action will be held Sun., March 22, at Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57 St., New York. Pictorial exhibits and speakers, including Carl Marzani, will highlight the informal affair, and folk artists will entertain. Coffee and cake will be served at the 2 p.m. meeting. Admission is $1, $1.50 per couple, and 25c for teenagers. The affair is under the auspices of a number of women long identified in many areas of women's action.

Snow talks on China March 24 in New York

EDGAR SNOW, AUTHOR of **Red Star Over China** and the recently published **Journey To The Beginning,** will speak on China Tues., March 24, for Monthly Review Associates. Mr. Snow's subject will be "The United States and China." The meeting will be held in the Heywood Broun Room of the Newspaper Guild, 133 W. 44 St. Tickets are $1 in advance, $1.50 at the door, and may be obtained through Monthly Review Associates, 218 W. 10th St., or by calling OR 5-6939.